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39484
3/056/62/043/002/013/003
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Grin', Yu. T., Pavlichenkov, I. M.

TITLE: Non-adiabatic corrections to the rotational spectrum of medium-mass nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. V. 42,
no. 2(8), 1962, 465-472

TEXT: The rotational spectrum of deformed nuclei with $100 < A < 120$ and $A > 226$ has an excitation energy which is related to the nuclear spin by $E_I = E_0 + I(I+1)/2J - \beta I^2(I+1)^2$, where J is the moment of inertia, E_0 is the ground-state energy. β is known to increase when the nuclei become spherical; it depends on the interaction between rotation and single-particle and vibrational motions. The authors calculated β in semi-classical approximation on the basis of the microscopic model and determined the contribution to β of the interaction between rotation and single-particle motion. In the case of a nuclear oscillator potential

$$\beta = J_0^2 \sum (-1, u, v_2) / 20v_0^2 = 2J^4,$$

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Non-adiabatic corrections to the ...

S/056/02/043/C02, C03, C05
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and in the limiting case of large γ , $B = C_1 J_0^2 / \rho_0 J_{\text{fi}}^2$; if the nuclear deformation is small ($\gamma \sim 0$), $B = C_2 / (\rho_0)^2 \gamma^{1/4}$. γ denotes the energy gap, J_0 the solid-state moment of inertia, and J_{fi} the liquid-fluid moment of inertia of the nucleus, C_1 and C_2 are the energy differences of the transitions: $\epsilon_1(2) = (E_z - E_y)/2$; ρ_0 is the total level density at the Fermi surface, and C is a tabulated function ($C \approx 1$). Conclusion. If pair correlation is taken into account, the contribution to B of the interaction between rotation and single-particle motion is much greater than in the case of non-interacting particles and may reach values which are experimentally observable. If B is given as the sum of the B 's of neutron and proton

$$B = B_n + B_p = \frac{J_0^2}{20J^4} \left[\left(\frac{N}{A}\right)^2 \frac{\Phi(x_n)}{\Delta_n^2 \rho_{nn}} + \left(\frac{Z}{A}\right)^2 \frac{\Phi(x_p)}{\Delta_p^2 \rho_{pp}} \right], \quad (19)$$

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Non-adiabatic corrections to the ...

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$$\epsilon_{\text{ON}} = \frac{3}{76} A(\pi/N)^{2/3} \text{ MeV}^{-1},$$

the agreement with experimental results is only qualitative. Even in strong deformations the experimental value is 2-5 times greater than ϵ_{ON} . There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1962

Card 3/3

PAVLICHENKOV, M. I.

PAVLICHENKOV, M. I. - arkh. i NIKOLAYEV, I. S. - chl.-korr. Akademii
arkhitektury SSSR. d-r arkhitektury prof.

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Arkhitektury i Promyshlennyykh sooruzheniy
akademii arkhitektura SSSR

Osnovnyye polozheniy po razmeshcheniyu kinoteatrov v mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh
domakh moskvy,

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, com-
pleted in 1950, Moscow, 1951

ACCESSION NR: AP4028943

S/0057/64/034/004/0590/0596

AUTHOR: Pavlichenko, O.S.; Dushin, L.A.; Nikol'skiy, I.K.; Brzhechko, L.V.

TITLE: Macroscopic plasma instability in a reflex discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnikoskoy fiziki, v.34, no.4, 1964, 590-506

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma instability, reflex discharge plasma, PIG Reflex, anomalous plasma diffusion, helium plasma

ABSTRACT: Plasma stability and diffusion were investigated in a cold cathode reflex discharge in a longitudinal magnetic field (PIG Reflex). The discharge took place in a glass tube 5 cm in diameter containing helium at pressures from 5×10^{-4} to 10^{-2} mm Hg. The aluminum electrodes were 44 mm in diameter. The cathodes were separated by 70 cm, and the anodes, provided with 36 mm openings, were mounted 8 cm from their respective cathodes. Potentials up to 2 kV were applied, and currents from 50 to 300 mA were obtained. The longitudinal magnetic field was uniform within 0.5% and could be varied up to 3400 Oe. The following diagnostic instruments or procedures were employed: simple probes; a double electric probe on the axis; 3 cm microwave transmission measurements; electron temperature measurement by observation

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028943

of the intensity ratio of the He II 4686 Å to He I 4921 Å lines; luminous intensity measurements. Electron densities and temperatures of the order of $5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and 20 eV, respectively, were observed. It was found, in agreement with the observations of J.F.Bonnal, G.Briffod and C.Manus (Phys.Rev.Let.6,665,1961) that the ion current to the wall of the tube reached a minimum at a certain critical value of the magnetic field and increased in stronger fields. The value of the critical magnetic field increased with helium pressure from about 500 Oe at 10^{-3} mm Hg to 1200 Oe at 5×10^{-3} mm Hg. The electron temperature and density on the axis reached maxima at the critical magnetic field. A radial electric field developed in the plasma at the critical magnetic field and increased with further increase of the magnetic field. Values over 60 mV/cm were observed. Macroscopic motion of the plasma column was observed by rotating mirror time-resolution photography. The column developed helical structure at magnetic fields above the critical, and pulsated at frequencies from 200 to 800 cycles/sec. Density oscillations at frequencies from 20 to 50 kilocycles/sec were observed by microwave and probe measurements. The electron temperature and the luminous intensity decreased monotonically with increasing distance from the axis, and the electron temperature had two maxima, one on the axis and one in the outer portion of the column. The increased ion diffusion at fields above

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the critical field is ascribed to the macroscopic motion of the column. It is suggested that these oscillations were not observed by Bonnal, Briffod and Manus (loc. cit.) because of their very low frequency. The rotation of the column is ascribed to azimuthal drift in the crossed radial electric and longitudinal magnetic fields. The origin of the radial electric field is not understood; several possibilities are briefly discussed. The failure of F.Chen and A.Cooper (Phys.Rev.Let.9,333,1962) to observe the increased diffusion is ascribed to the stabilizing influence of the metal walls of their discharge chamber with respect to the development of large amplitude magnetohydrodynamic instabilities. "In conclusion, the authors consider it their duty to express their gratitude to B.B.Kadomtsev, V.T.Tolok and Ya.B.Faynberg for discussing the results, and to I.Yu.Adamov and V.I.Kononenko for assistance in the work." Orig.art.has: 1 formula and 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Apr63

DATE ACQ: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4025287

S/0000/63/000/000/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Dushin, L. A.; Nikol'skiy, I. K.; Pavlichenko, O. S.

TITLE: Spectroscopic method of measuring proton energy in plasmoids

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. stately. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: plasma physics, plasmoid, proton, Stark effect, energy distribution, plasma confinement

ABSTRACT: A spectroscopic method is proposed for the measurement of the energy distribution of protons in plasmoids. It is free of some of the shortcomings of existing methods in that it does not require that the plasmoid be taken out of the working volume to the analyzer. The bremsstrahlung and recombination-radiation spectra of the plasmoid are investigated in this method directly, and the proton energy from a Penning ion source is also measured. The procedure can be used to measure the distribution of the proton energy in plasmoids having a density exceeding 10^{13} cm^{-3} and an energy exceeding 100 eV. The tests were made with a continuous Penning discharge in hydrogen and in a longitudinal magnetic field reaching

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3500 Oe, at source voltage up to 2 kV. The spectral distribution of the radiation intensity near the H_B line with $\lambda = 4,861 \text{ \AA}$ was measured. It is shown that the density of the ions in the plasmoid can be determined if the exact values of the charge exchange cross sections at the excited levels are known. The plasma density can also be estimated from the Stark broadening of the line. The experimental maximum in the velocity distribution corresponded to an estimated proton energy 30 MeV. The maximum shifts towards higher energy with increasing voltage and with decreasing pressure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 190ct63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

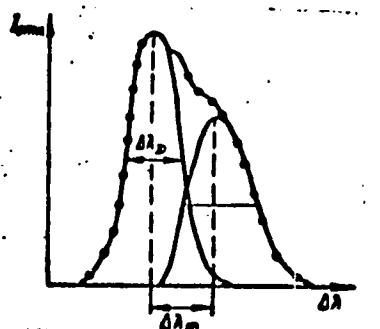
NR REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 004

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025287

ENCLOSURE:01



($\Delta\lambda_p=0.85 \text{ \AA}$, $\Delta\lambda_m=0.95 \text{ \AA}$).

Spectral distribution of
intensity

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PAVLICHENKOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich

Volzhskiy; Zhilishchno-Grazhdanskoye Stroitel'stvo.
Pod red. P. A. VOLODINA. Moskva, Gosstroyizdat, 1961.
133 p. illus., Diagrs. (Opty Sovetskoy Arkhitektury)
At head of title: Akademiya Stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury SSSR. Institut Teorii i Istorii Arkhitektury i
Stroitel'noy Tekhniki.

KARGIN, V.K.; SOKOL, A.I.; KALININA, N.N. et al., 1971.

Particular features of irreversible deformations in crystallized polyolefins. Vysshaya. Nauka. 7 No.3: 794-806. Mr. 165. (MIDA 21:1)

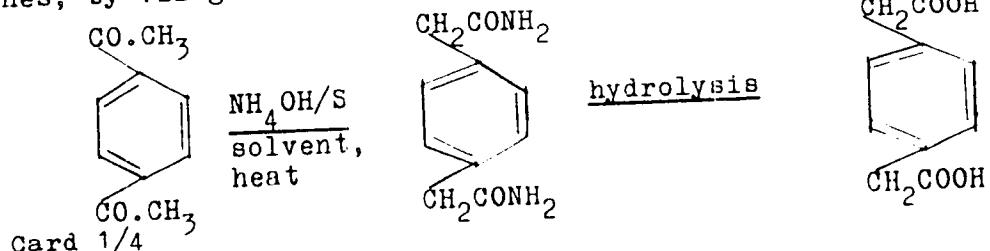
1. Institut neftekhimicheskoy sinteza AN SSSR imeni A.M. Topchiyeva i Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

32398
 S/080/62/035/001/011/013
 D204/D304

5 3400 2209

AUTHORS: Khcheyan, Kh. Ye., Ioffe, A. E. and Pavlichev, A. F.
 TITLE: Synthesis of phenylene diacetic acids and their amides
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v.35, no.1, 1962, 206-209

TEXT: This investigation was carried out in view of the wide applicability of phenylene diacetic acids and because the methods of synthesis hitherto reported were thought to comprise practical difficulties. The preparation of p- and m-phenylene diacetic acids and their diamides was studied, from the corresponding diacetyl benzenes, by Vil'gerodt's reaction, e.g.:



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Synthesis of phenylene ...

The reactions were conducted in an autoclave, using either sulphur and 26% NH₄OH or NH₄⁺ polysulphide, in pyridine, over 4.45 hours at 155 - 165°C, under a pressure of 15 - 20 atm. With ammonium polysulphide the yields reached 95%, but were decreased by shortening the reaction time and by changing the temperature or the ratio of the reactants. It was shown that the sulphur could be regenerated and re-used. A direct preparation by acid or alkaline hydrolysis of the reaction mass, without separating the amide, and using S/NH₄OH, was also achieved, with 85-90% yields. The latter were reduced to 70 - 75% when methanol was used in place of pyridine and to 40 - 50% when the reactions took place at 210 - 220°C in the absence of a solvent. Phenylene diacetic acids were also prepared by the Vil'gerodt-Kindler reaction, using morpholine and S, obtaining 80 - 85% and 70 - 75% yields of the p- and m-isomers respectively. The preparations were conducted at the b.p. of morpholine. The following conditions were carried out: (a) Reaction times (1 - 4 hrs), (b) diacetyl benzene : morpholine : sulphur ratio (1 : 4 : 4), (c) duration of the alkaline hydrolysis (9 - 16 hours) and (d) con-

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D204/D304

Synthesis of phenylene ...

centration of the hydrolyzing alkaline solution (10 - 20%). It was found that the reduction of the reaction time to 1 hour, reactant-ratio to 1 : 2 : 2 and alkali concentration to 10% lowered the yields to 25 - 50%. The starting materials (diacetyl benzenes) were obtained by the aerial, liquid-phase oxidation of a mixture of ethyl benzenes at 130 - 140°C, using Co oleate and iso-propyl benzene hydrogen peroxide as the catalysts. All experimental details are given in full. The process is considered to be simple and economical and capable of utilization on an industrial scale. There are 1 figure and 25 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 20 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Sh. Murahashi and R. Anzai, Ch. A., 44, 11106, (1950); O. B. Edgar and R. Hill, J. Pol. Sci., 8, 1, (1952); P. V. Smith and F. Knoth, U.S. Pat. 2,570,038, (1951); K. Schofield and R. S. Theobald, J. Chem. Soc., 2404, (1949). X

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov (Scientific research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols)

Card 3/4

KHCHEYAN, Kh.Ye.; PAVLICHEV, A.F.; ARBITMAN, S.M.; KURICHEVA, L.N.

Production of phthalic anhydride by the liquid phase oxidation
of o-xylene. Khim.prom. no.6:392-396 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo spirta.
(Phthalic anhydride) (Xylene)

KAMREVA, A.F., MUZYCHENKO, L.A., KHCHYAN, KH.YE., PAVLICHENKOV, A.F.,
ARBATIAN, S.N., KHUPZOV, B.K.

Experimental data about the production of phthalic anhydride by oxidation of o-xylene

Report to be submitted for the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds
devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

S/064/62/000/006/002/003
B144/B138

AUTHORS: Khcheyan, Kh. Ye., Pavlichev, A. F., Arbitman, S. M.,
Kuricheva, L. N.

TITLE: Production of phthalic anhydride by liquid-phase oxidation of
o-xylene

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1962, 6 - 10

TEXT: On the basis of their previous studies (Author's certificate 136538,
Sb. izobr. i rats. predl., no. 7, 80 (1961)) the authors developed a
three-stage process for producing phthalic anhydride (PA) from o-xylene:
(1) liquid phase oxidation (LPO) of o-xylene to o-toluic acid by atmospher-
ic O_2 ; (2) esterification of o-toluic acid with methanol; (3) LPO of the
methyl ester of o-toluic acid to PA and methanol. After a survey of
papers in this field, the method is described in detail. (1) LPO of
o-xylene ($d_4^{20} = 0.8700 - 0.8802$; $n_D^{20} = 1.5052$, b.p. = $142 - 145^\circ C$) was
carried out: (a) catalytically at atmospheric pressure and $128 - 130^\circ C$
with preliminary addition of 5-6 drops of isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide;
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Production of phthalic ...

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or (b) at elevated pressure without catalyst at 130 and 150°C. The oxidate contained toluic aldehyde and o-toluic acid which were determined with oxime and from the acid value (potentiometric titration), respectively. The yield in o-toluic acid increased with rising pressure and temperature and averaged 90 - 97 %. (2) Oxidation of o-toluic acid necessitates the esterification of the carboxyl group. This was done with FCC-2222-54 (GOST 2222-54) methanol. The reaction rate increased from 45 to 97 % when the temperature was raised from 245 to 300°C. An acid:methanol molar ratio of 1:5 is recommended for industrial conditions. The rate constants at different temperatures were (min^{-1}): $k_{245} = 0.0619$; $k_{270} = 0.1716$; $k_{300} = 0.2615$. The activation energy was 11930 cal/mole. (3) The s-ter is catalytically oxidized to PA at atmospheric pressure and 125 - 200°C. At 180°C, the LPO of the methyl ester obtained ($n_D^{20} = 1.5200$) takes place practically without induction period if 4 - 5 drops of isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide are added. With a 42 % yield, the reaction time at 180°C decreased from 8 hrs at atmospheric pressure to 2 hrs at elevated pressure. PA was separated by cooling the oxidate down to room temperature or by distillation in vacuo; it was obtained with a yield of 90 - 95 % and

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B144/3138

Production of phthalic ...

answered the ГОСТ 7119-54 (GOST 7119-54) requirements. There are
6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NISS

Card 3/3

KHCHYAN, Kh. Ye.; PAVLICHEV, A.F.; KOSTYUK, A.G.

Production of phthalic acids from the mixture of xylenes. Khim.prom.
no.5:327-335 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Phthalic acid) (Xylene)

Sov/64-59-4-2/27

5(3)
AUTHORS:Kruzhakov, B. D., Khcheyan, Kh. Ie., Pavlichev, A. F.
Isomerization of Isophthalic Acid Into Terephthalic Acid (Izomerizatsiya izoftalevoy kisloty v tereftalevuyu)

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 10 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The production of one of the most important synthetic fibers - "Laysan" takes place out of terephthalic acid (I). The latter can be obtained by isomerization (is) of the ortho- or isophthalic acid (II). In this connection already some investigations were carried through (Refs 1-8). In the present case an exact investigation of the (is)-process of (II) into (I) (over the dipotassium salts) was carried out whereby the optimum conditions were determined. The dipotassium isophthalate (III) being used as initial material was obtained by dissolving (II) in a KOH- or K_2CO_3 - solution (until the neutral reaction). The first (is)-series (Table 1, test results) was carried through in a 500 ml autoclave (without stirrer). The separation of (I) and (II) took place on the basis of their different solubility in methanol. At the given test conditions of the (is) a temperature of 460° and a duration of reaction of 1.5 hours proved to be the optimum conditions. In this case the yield of

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Isomerization of Isophthalic Acid into Terephthalic Acid. EtV'c - 1-2⁷⁷

(I) was 73-74% of the theoretical value. The second isomerization was carried through in a thin-walled steel ampoule to exclude the duration of heating of the autoclave. Since the test results obtained on the influence of temperature on the yield of the second test series (Fig 3) correspond to those of the first it is found that the duration of heating to the reaction temperature has no influence. Additions of Fe-, Pb- and Cr-phthalate as catalysts showed no considerable improvement of the process. The (is)-experiments which took place in thin layers in a special apparatus (Fig 5) showed that a heating of (III) by freely fixed heating bodies effects a quicker (is). There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 1 of which is Sovjet.

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PAVAN HENRY DAWKINS

ALICHEV, Nikolay.

Answer to Senc Sirok. iUn.net.no.1.34-31 Ja '87 (MRA 1019
(School gardens)

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PVIIUCHINSKI, A. A.

PVIIUCHINSKI, A. A. Puti soobshchenii SSSR. Moskva, TSentr. upr. pechati VSNKh, 1925. 90 p. (Naucho-populjarnais biblioteka). "Iztochniki": p. 90. DLC: HE255.P7

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951; Uncl.

PAVLICHINSKI, A. A.

Morskie soobshcheniya. [Sea communications]. (His: Puti soobshchenia S. S. S. R.,
1925, p. 58)

DLC: HE255.P3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

Y
PAVLICHINSKII, A. A.

Transportirovaniye po truboprovodam neftiproduktov. Transport of oil products by pipelines. (Ussr Puti soobscheniiia SSSR. Moscow, 1925, p. 46).
TIC: KB255.PB

SC: Soviet Transportation and Communications, Bibliography, Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

PAVLICHINSKIY, A. A.

Puti soobshcheniya SSSR. (Transport facilities in the USSR). Moskva, Tsentra. upr.
pechati VSMKh, 1925. 90p. (Nauchno-popularnaia biblioteka) "Istochniki": p. 90
DLC: HE255.P3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

Y
PAVLICHINSKII, A. A.

Vnutrennie vodnye puti soobshcheniya. [Inland waterways. (Mie Puti soobshcheniya
S.S.S.R., 1925, p. 48). DLC# HE255.P3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

GOGOLITSYN, M., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVDOKIMOV, V., inzh.; MOSHENSKIY, Yu., inzh.;
PAVLICHKOV, N., inzh.

Reconditioning crankshafts of the GAZ-51 engines. Avt. transp.
41 no. 5:25-27 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Crankshafts--Repairing)

GOGOLITSYN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVDOKIMOV, V.I., inzh.; MOSHENSKIY, Yu.A.,
inzh.; PAVLICHKOV, N.I., inzh.

Restoration of crankshafts by build-up welding. Svar. proizv. no.
10:22-25 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

I. Kazanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut avto-
mobil'nogo transporta.

PAVLICHKOV, N.I., inzh.; MOSHEWSKIY, Yu.A., inzh.

Microarc build-up welding with a bundle of rotating electrodes.
Avtom. svar. 17 no.11:72-77 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
avtomobil'nogo transporta.

PAVLICHKOV, V.

Methods used in the Kazakhstan S.S.R. for the control of
consumers' goods assortment. Tekh. est. no.4:6 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela kch"yunktury tovarov narodnogo
potrebleniya Kazakhskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

MENSKIY, B.M. (Moskva); PAVLICHUK, K.I. (Moskva)

Use of the invariance principle in conjunction with the nonlinear
action of disturbances. Avtom. i telem. 22 no.12:1682-1685 D
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Automatic control)

S/103/61/022/012/014/016
D201/D305

16,000

AUTHORS:

Menskiy, B. M. and Pavlichuk, K. I. (Moscow)

TITLE:

Application of the invariance principle for non-linear disturbance

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 12, 1961,
1682-1685

TEXT: The authors consider the possibility of realizing this principle when the disturbance $f(t)$ at the controlled object is non-linear. Considering the invariance of the controlled coordinate X with respect to the non-linear disturbance $f(t)$, the authors show that a parallel channel for the compensation of the effect of $f(t)$ is required. This parallel to the controlled object channel must have a transforming active element with the same non-linear properties, and the transfer function of the parallel channel, from the non-linear element to the object must be constant. It is also shown that when in particular the disturbance $f(t)$ is equal to a sign (Df) , the non-linear active element in the parallel channel should

Card 1/2

ASHCHEULOV, A.T. [deceased]; PAVLICHUK, T.A.; KHUKHRINA, M.D.

Evaluation of photography systems by means of the method of frequency-
contrast characteristics based on the sinusoidal grating. Usp.nauk.fot.
10:7-15 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ASHCHEULOV, A.T.; PAVLICHUK, T.A.; KHUKHRINA, M.D.

New methods for checking photographic objectives. Opt.-mekh.prom.
[25] no.3:3-8 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Lenses, Photographic--Testing)

ASHCHEULOV, A.T.; PAVLICHUK, T.A.; KHUKHRINA, M.D.

New methods for testing photographic objectives. Opt.-mekh.prom.
25 no.5:12-15 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Lenses, Photographic--Testing)

ASHCHEULOV, A.T.; PAVLICHUK, T.A.; KHUKHRINA, M.D.

Contrast of the lattice image formed by microscope lenses.
Zhur. nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 8 no.1:64-67 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Lenses, Photographic)

ASECHINOV, A.T.; PAVLICHUK, T.A.; KHUKHRINA, M.D.

Relation of the resolving power of photographic materials to the
lens aperture. Usp.neuch.fot.no.4:88-105 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Photographic optics)

SZYM CZYK, Wislawa; PAWLICKI, Marek

A technic for the treatment of skin cancer in the Krakow Institute of Oncology. Nowotwory 12 no.1:75-78 Ja-Mr '62.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Krakowie Dyrektor: doc. dr med. H. Kolodziejska.

(SKIN NEOPLASMS ther)

HRNCIR, Z.; Technicka spoluprace: PAVLICKOVA, Alena

Fluctuations in blood eosinophils during rest and the influence
of sodium salicylate. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.24:658-663
14 Je '63.

1. Interni oddeleni OUNZ Hradec Kralove - nemocnice Novy
Bydzov, prednosta MUDr. M. Tousek Ustredni laboratore OUNZ
Hradec Kralove, prednosta MUDr. J. Radl.
(EOSINOPHILS) (BLOOD CELL COUNT)
(SODIUM SALICYLATE) (REST)
(EOSINOPHILIA)

FUZEJ, Karel; PAVLICKOVA, Irena; SEBESTA, Zdenek

Excretion of colloidal nitrogen and of electrolytes in standard diet; urine stability in urolithiasis. II. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no. 22: 923-926 12 July 57.

1. Vyzkumny ustav balneologicky, pracoviste v Marianskych Laznich, veditel prof. MUDr Karel Prerovsky.

(URINARY TRACT, calculi

ther., diet, eff. on colloidal nitrogen & electrolyte excretion (Cz))

(NITROGEN, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. of diet on excretion (Cz))

(DIETS, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. on colloidal nitrogen & electrolyte excretion (Cz))

(BODY FLUID BALANCE, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. of diets on electrolyte excretion (Cz))

JILEK, J.O., PH.D., POLYGRAPH, POLYGRAPH

Nein, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
JU no. 5; 1966-1967 May

1. Beschreibung des Untersuchten: Name, Adresse, Alter, Geschlecht, Beruf,
Geburtsdatum und -ort, Ehe, usw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology, Excretion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 41412.

Author : Kuzel, K.; Pavlickova, I.; Sebesta, Z.
Inst : Not Given.

Title : Elimination of Colloidal Nitrogen and Electrolytes
Under Condition of Routine Diets. II.

Orig Pub: Casop. Lekary ces-kych, 1957, 96, No 29, 923-926.

Abstract: The elimination of colloidal N, the titrated acidity and the colloido-protective activity of the urine were elevated in patients with nephrolithiasis maintained on a routine diet; the Ca excretion and the surface tension of their urine was lowered- as opposed to normal individuals, maintained on the same diets.

Card 1/1

ZE SLOVAKIA

PAVLICOVA, M.

Prague, Casořis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 4, 1964, p.
505-506

"Harry Rosenbusch (1836-1914)."

19

* Nuclear quadrupole spectroscopy on ultrashort waves.
Péter Hedvig and István Pavlicsek (Magyar Tudományos Akad. Körzponti Fizikai Kutató Intézete, Budapest, Hung.).
Magyar Tudományos Akad. Körzponti Fiz. Kutató Intézet Kötélményei 4, 518-26(1958).—Summary of the theory of Dehmelt and Krüger (C.A. 44, 8235f) and Pound (C.A. 44, 9798c). The measurements of Dehmelt were repeated (C.A. 46, 823h) with ^{117}I ; the results were identical.

4
2

J.W.
1/1
Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

PNL

LEMIEL, Tomas; PAVLICEK, Istvan

Tests in connection with the preparation of 125 I. Magy kem
folyoir 71 no.2:54-56 F '65.

I. Isotope Institute of the National Atomic Energy Commission,
Bucapest. Submitted June 4, 1964.

NAGY, T.; FAVLICSEK, I.; NAGY, L.

On the transmission function of neutron choppers with straight slits. Acta phys Hung 16 no.3: 207-216'63.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by L.Pal.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9

Rwanda, Intelligence, Security, Counterintelligence

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9"

L 16485-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACC NR: AP6008582

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/002/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Lengyel, Tamas; Pavlicsek, Istvan

25
B

ORG: Institute for Isotopes, National Atomic Energy Commission, Budapest
(Orszagos Atomenergia Bizottsag Izotop Intezete)

TITLE: Studies in the field of I-125 preparation

SOURCE: Magyar kemiali folyoirat, v. 71, no. 2, 1965, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, iodine, xenon

19, 55

ABSTRACT: The radioactive iodine isotope I-125 was prepared in a nuclear reactor for the first time in Hungary by employing the following process: Xe-124(n,γ)Xe-125 → I-125. The 99.9% pure xenon gas was sealed in a glass capsule during irradiation. The neutron flux during the operation was $1.1 \times 10^{12} \text{ n cm.}^{-2} \text{ sec.}^{-1}$. The product had an activity of 258 μC and was entirely carrier-free. Experiments are in progress to assess the potential therapeutical applications of the isotope. The authors thank the Reactor Enterprise for taking upon themselves the extra problems of the gas irradiation and preparations as well as for numerous recommendations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables. *[JPRS]*

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Card 1/2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9

L 16485-66
ACC NR: AP6008582

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun64 / OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 vmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9"

PAVLICSEK, Istvan; NAGY, Tibor; NAGY, Laszlo

Investigations relating to the transmission function of neutron
selectors with straight slots. Koz fiz kozl MTA 10 no.3:189-
202 '62.

PAVLICSITY, L.

"Experiments with the shield method in Hungarian coal mining. (To be cont'd.)"

p. 529 (Banyaszati Lapok) Vol. 12, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1957
Budapest Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PAVLICUK, MIKULAS

Pavlicuk, Mikulas, Rusko-cesky slovnik lecivych rostlin, (Vyd. 1) Praha,
Zdravotnicka nakl., 1952. 63 p. (Russian-Czech dictionary of medical plants)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C. Vol. 3 No. 1 Jan. '54 Uncl.

PAVLIDIS, A.K., inzh.

Mobile units for making foamed gypsum mastics, and for
preparing and transporting mortars. Mekh.stroi. 17
no.8:28-30 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Gypsum) (Mortar--Transportation)

AUTHOR: Pavlidis, A.K. (Engineer)

100-4-15/16

TITLE: Mechanisation of building works in Czechoslovakia. (Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'styva v Chechoslovaki).
zatsiya stroitel'nykh rabot v Chechoslovaki).

PERIODICAL: "Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva" (Mechanisation of
Construction), 1957, Vol.14, No.4, pp.29-31 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Survey of building activities with regard to housing in
Czechoslovakia. Attention has been focussed on construct-
ions from large precast panels during the last few years.
In 1956 20% of all housing constructions consisted of the
above type. At the same time multi-storey blocks of flats
were erected using the combined method of large pre-laid
brick blocks and partitioned panels. The mechanisation of
the building trades is investigated in detail. All build-
ing sites are served either by cranes or by building lifts
or winches of 0.5 ton capacity. Vol'f tower cranes of 1 to
3 ton capacity, height = 25 m, are used. The plaster is
mixed in small batch mixers (capacity = 150 to 250 litres)
often having pneumatic delivery pipes (capacity = 6 m³/hour).
Narrow-track waggonettes are also used on the building sites.
All the material is delivered onto the building site by
lorries. The assembly work is carried out with the aid of
gantry- or bridge-crane (capacity = 5 tons, reach = 20 m,
1/2

Mechanisation of building works in Czechoslovakia. (Cont.)
working height = up to 25 m). The weight of the crane is
50 tons and its assembly takes 10 to 12 hours. Large
panels are transported on special trailers (capacity 40 tons)
which are imported from Eastern Germany. Recently the Skoda
Works have produced very good trailers (capacity 40 to 60
tons). Tubular scaffolding is widely used. "Keramid" mesh
with concreted on asbestos cement discs is used as a base
for suspended ceilings. This mesh is manufactured in Kutna
Hora by Stavomontazh. This factory has the following sec-
tions: mixing, measuring and storing departments, section
for the preparation of netting wires, section for the manu-
facture of steel mesh and transportation of the finished
goods. The semi-automatic mesh-weaving apparatus conveys
the mesh to the part where the asbestos-cement discs are
fixed to the mesh, compressed air is blown against the
article which is then cut in 3-4 m lengths. The capacity
of this apparatus is 600 to 700 m²/24 hours, i.e. 200 000 m²
per year, with a 2-shift system. 10 to 12 workers are re-
quired for the whole process.
There are 4 figures.

2/2

AVAILABLE:

PAVLIDIS, A.K., inzh.

Machines for finishing work. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.10:19-20 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

PAVLIDIS, A.K., inzh.; ZEMLYAKOV, G.A., inzh.; ALESHIN, N.I., inzh.

Machines for finishing operations. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.12:
21-23 D '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Finishes and finishing)

ALESHIN, N.I., inzh.; PAVLIDIS, A.K., inzh.

New finishing machinery at precast housing construction plants.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.5:12-17 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Construction equipment.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9

PAVLINIS, V., Inzhener.

Na imenovaniye of otdeleniya po voprosam Tschecoslovaksia, Moskva, stran. i.
1957. (MLRA 1.1.1)
(Otd. nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9"

PAVLIDIS, A.K., inzhener.

Machinery and equipment for mechanizing finishing work. Nekh.stroi.
13 no.6:22-25 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Spray painting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9

SCERBAKOV, P.A. [Shcherbakov, P.A.]; PAVLIDIS, I.A.

Characteristics of the heavy mineral repartition along the littoral
area. Analele geol geogr 17 no.2:83-96 Ap-Je '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9"

PAVLIDIS, Ye., inzh.

Machinery, tools, and implements to be used in finishing work.
Na stroy. Mosk. 1 no.4:8-11 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Painting, Industrial—Equipment and supplies)

ODINOKOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIL'KEVICH, O.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
FILATOV, N.M., mledshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AGAPOVA, T.V.,
mledshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUKOV, I.I., mledshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; PAVLIDIS, Ye.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KHLUDYEVA,
Ye.O., red.izd-va; HUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Album of drawings of machinery tools, implements and equipment
for industrial painting] Al'bom chertezhei mashin, instrumentov,
prisposoblenii i inventaria dlis proizvodstva maliarnykh rabot.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam,
1960. 101 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii krovel'nykh i otdelochnykh rabot Instituta organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhn.pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Odinokov).
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9

PAVLIDIS, Ye. K. S. Inzh.

Piping machinery for building. Firm. i dor. mask. ? n .? :
22-81 Ag '64 (MIRA 1841)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520019-9"

PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.; BOLDYREV, V.L.

Postglacial development of the central section of the southern coast
of the Baltic Sea (within the Polish People's Republic). Trudy
Okean.kom. 12:30-41 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Baltic Sea--Coast changes)

PAVLIIIS, Yu.A.

Characteristics of the lithology of nearshore deposits of the
Kurile Islands. Okeanologiya 4 no.6:1044-1051 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

T. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6034007

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/005/0823/0829

AUTHOR: Vasil'chikov, N. V.; Pavlidis, Yu. A.; Slovinskiy-Sidak, N. P.;

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR); Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. I. P. Bardin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: Vanadium titanomagnetite placers on coastal beaches in the Far East

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 823-829

TOPIC TAGS: geologic surveying, geomorphology, ocean floor topography, vanadium, placer, beach, MINERALOGY

ABSTRACT: The existing titanomagnetite placers of coastal beach moraine genesis found in the Far Eastern USSR from large deposits of vanadium ore. Placers of this type have a number of accumulative formations (with different titanomagnetite contents) stretching in bands approximately parallel to the shoreline. Reserves of this useful mineral in some of the placers have been tentatively estimated at millions of tons. However, the regenerative ability of modern placers should be taken into consideration. Owing to the looseness of the ore body and the surface bedding of the deposits mining from such placers is comparatively cheap and simple. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003/
Card 1/1 UDC: 551.351(571.6)

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.; IAVLI IS, Yu.A.

Bedding character of beach sediments. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:
80-87 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.

Some characteristics of the postglacial transgression of the Baltic
Sea and its relation with the latest transgression of other seas.
Trudy Okean.kom. 12:86-93 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Baltic Sea--Coast changes)

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.; PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of heavy minerals in the
coastal zone. Okoanologiiia 2 no.4:651-663 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Coasts) (Minerals)

PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.

The most recent history of the development of the Temryuk shore of
the Sea of Azov. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:103-113 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Temryuk Gulf--Coast changes)

PAVLIE, S.

Yugoslavia (430)

Politika, and in French as Revue de la Politique Mondiale, Vol. 3, no. 14,
July 16, 1952.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13.
November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED "Card 2 of 2"

PAVLIE, S.

Yugoslavia (430)

History and Description - Serials

Some remarks on the work of the International Bank. p. 18. REVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists) Beograd.
(Fortnightly journal on international problems. Published also in
Serbo-Croatian as Medunarodna

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13,
November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED "Card 1 of 2"

PAVLIK, A., inz. dr.

Contribution to the problem of the influence of temperature
for heat treatment. Stavivo 41 no. 1952

l. Technicky a zkusebni ustav stavebni, Praha.

Pavlik, A.

A few remarks on measuring the physical and mechanical properties of concrete mixtures and a device for measuring the movement of such mixtures. ; .
;

(Stavebnicky Casopis. Vol. 5, no. 2, 1957. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL) LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, October 1957. Incl.

PAVLIK, Adolf, dr.

Economical production of high-quality concrete from rheologic point of view. Inz stavby 6 no.1:14-21 Ja '58.

PAVLIK, A.

Discussion of reinforced concrete at the Congress of Civil Engineers in Smolenice. p.350

TECHNICKÉ SLOVY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha

Vol. 3, no. 8, Apr. 1955

East European Accessions List

Vol. 4 no. 1

Jan. 1956

PAVLIK, A.; SMITKA, V. - Inzenyrské Stavby Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

National Congress on Concrete Construction in Smolenice. p. 40

SO: Monthly List on East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955,
Uncl.

PAVLIK, A.

"Using the Low-Pressure Steam Curing Method in the Production of reinforced Concrete." p. 105

"Reducing the Cost of Construction by the Use of New Stakhanovite Methods." p. 113
(Stavební Průmysl, Vol. 3, no. 5, Mar. 1953, Praha)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 2, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Unclassified.

Pavlik, A

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application. Part 2. - Ceramics. Glass.
Binders. Concretes. - Binders, Concretes and
Other Silicate Building Materials.

9

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 71600.

Author : Adolf Pavlik.

Inst :

Title : To the Question of Concrete Strength.

Orig Pub: Stavebn. casop., 1958, 6, No 2, 97-115.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

66

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, № 17, 1958, 58251
Author : Pavlik Adolf
Inst :
Title : On the Problem of the Economic Production of High-Quality Concrete.
Orig Pub : Inzen. stavby, 1958, 6, № 1, 14-21

Abstract : It is recommended that the mobility of a concrete mixture be taken as the basic characteristic during the selection of concrete mixtures. The problem is reviewed of the influence on the mobility of fine fractions of the filler, frequency of vibration, plasticizing additions. A method is described for measuring the mobility by a new simple instrument.

Card 1/1

PAVITIV. A.

Grouting cable ducts, anchorages, and steel for prestressed-concrete constructions. p. 221. IZDANIE MFTV N. "Ministerstvo stavebnictvi" Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acquisitions List, Vol. 5, no. 7, September 1956

PAVLIK, ADOLF

Výroba tenkostenných zelezobetonových konstrukcií s technologickeho hľadiska. [Vyd.
1.] Bratislava, Slovenská akadémia vied a umenia, 1952. 92 p. (Mala vedecká knižnica
Slovenskej akademie vied a umenia, sv. 15) [Production of thin-walled reinforced
concrete structural units from the technological point of view. Bibl., graphs,
tables.]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC., VOL. 3, NO. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

PAVLIK, A.

"Compressive strength of plain concrete and the effect of the size of a concrete structural element on its strength." p. 140.

STAVEBNICKY CASOPIS. (SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

PAVLIK, A., inz. dr. (Brno)

Determining the quality of concrete by a mechanical pick hardness tester. Stavivo 43 no. 2:54-56 '65.

1. Submitted June 1964.

SOV/97-58-10-4/17

AUTHOR: Pavlik, A.A., Doctor Engineer**TITLE:** Some Problems of Rheology of Concrete Mixes (Nekotoryye voprosy reologii betonnoy smesi)**PERIODICAL:** Beton i zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 10, pp 372-378 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations into the fluidity of concrete mixes are described. The rheological properties of concrete mixes affect the workability, the process of casting and the properties of finished reinforced concrete articles. The author, in collaboration with Engineer I. Gollan, investigated the rheology of concrete mixes from the point of view of consolidation by vibration. The viscosity of cement mix, plasters and concrete mixes depends primarily on the thickness of water films between grains, and the size and quality of the surface of the grains. The quality of water (hard or soft) also affects viscosity of concrete mixes, as well as the quantity of soluble salts in the water, its temperature and aeration. The internal friction of fluids is synonymous to viscosity. The internal friction consists theoretically of two components; the first is the friction on the border of the phases, which is also called "structural

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"viscosity". The second component is the mechanical friction, which depends on the relationship between hard grains, their form and surface, quantity of water, stiffness of the mix, mobility and thickness of the concrete layer. It is impossible to measure directly the mechanical friction in concrete mixes as the structural viscosity acts simultaneously, and in the case of vibration, also the hydrostatic pressure. Therefore the mechanical friction is measured only indirectly with technical instruments such as the consistency meter, fluidity and plasticity meters, and others. The author came to the conclusion that the most important aspect for workability of concrete mixes is its "mobility", i.e. the mechanical friction component. The apparatus at present used for control of mixes is not sufficiently sensitive. The author describes a new apparatus (mobilimeter M-3). Fig 1 shows schematically changes of mobility and viscosity of concrete mixe during vibration. The problems of thixotropy and rheopexy were studied by Professor A.Ye. Desov, Doctor of Technical Sciences.

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and factors affecting it are given. Table 1 gives figures for granulation of concrete components. Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5 give diagrams of granulation for various concrete mixes, and granulation of sand. Fig 6 shows diagrams of the mobility of mixes with 250 kg cement/m³ of concrete and varying water/cement ratios. From this diagram the effect of the quantity of sand on the mobility is apparent. Fig 7 shows mobility of various mixes with 450 kg cement/m³ of concrete compared with the mobility of corresponding cement grout. Fig 8 gives graphs of mobility of various mixes of various cement contents. The most mobile mixes appear to be those which have a minimal quantity of small hard particles; with that condition the mix should be dense. Fig 9 gives graphs of mobility of concrete mixes in relation to quantities of small particles. Mobility curves of mixes show that the effect of small particles is less if the quantity of cement and water is higher. Fig 10 gives graphs of the effect of the addition of plasticizer on the mobility of concrete mix. Further, the viscosity of concrete mixes is investigated in detail. Fig 11 shows apparatus for

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measuring the viscosity of concrete mixes. Fig 12 gives curves for the adhesion of cement grout, plaster and concrete mixes with 450 kg cement/m³ of concrete. The separation of layers of concrete mixes is also investigated and described. Fig 13 gives curves for separation of cement mortar from concrete mixes. Tests show that an optimal quantity of sand, as far as separation is concerned, is within 35-45% of the coarse aggregate content. Further, the relationship between the mobility of concrete mix and its capacity for consolidation by vibration is described. Fig 14 illustrates the apparatus for investigation of separation of layers of concrete mixes, and Fig 15 shows apparatus M-3 for measuring mobility of concrete mixes.

There are 15 figures and 2 tables.

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